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ETHIOPIA

TEXT OF PROTEST NOTE TO GOVERNMENTS RELEASED

LD011354Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 0840 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] We would like to let you know that we will read now a protest note from the people of Addis Ababa to the governments of the U.S., Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Saudi Arabia and Iran on their sinister policy toward socialist Ethiopia and her revolution:

We are here to protest the policy of your governments toward our country and our revolution. Your governments have openly sided with and are providing full diplomatic, material and military assistance to the enemies of our country and revolution. Your governments are waging an unjust war against the broad masses of socialist Ethiopia and her just cause by encouraging and fully assisting socialist Ethiopia's external enemies, such as the fanatic, expansionist and dictatorial regime of Somalia. In a sinister anti-progressive and ill-motivated policy toward socialist Ethiopia and her mass-based revolution, your governments have engaged themselves to give covert and overt assistance to the internal reactionary elements such as the self-styled Ethiopian Democratic Union, the so-called Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Party and the Eritrean secessionists in northern Ethiopia--all of which are in the pay of international imperialism.

We are sure that the policy which your governments have adopted toward our country and revolution does not at all reflect the wishes of the broad masses of your countries. (?Certainly), with the broad masses of your country, we have a common interest and a common cause--that is, to defeat, once and for all, all international imperialism and reactionary ruling classes. The broad masses of Ethiopia are peace-loving people who are currently engaged in building a humane and just society. They are struggling for peace, justice, equality, democracy and socialism. Therefore, their just cause is identical with the wishes of the broad masses of your countries and the oppressed peoples of the world at large. It is a pity and deplorable that your governments attempt to sabotage, subvert and strangle revolutionary Ethiopia's just war which is part and parcel of the oppressed and exploited masses of the world.

It has been unequivocally evident that your governments have been engaged in facilitating the supply of NATO military equipment to the reactionary regime of Mogadiscio so that the latter could realize its expansionist and irredentist policy and consequently in order to reverse our mass-based revolution.

As the chairman said, we will continue our just and legitimate defensive struggle without any hesitation whatsoever to clear our territory and drive out the arrogant invading forces of Somalia, unless the lawless and arrogant ruling classes of Somalia unconditionally and immediately--we repeat, immediately--withdraw their invading forces.

Hands off revolutionary Ethiopia! Ethiopia will ultimately defeat all its enemies! Long live proletarian internationalism! The oppressed masses of the world will triumph!

ELF CHAIRMAN SABBE INTERVIEWED BY AD-DUSTUR

JN011038Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 1 Feb 78 p 5 JN

[Excerpts] In an exclusive interview with AD-DUSTUR, Osman Saleh Sabbe, Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] Executive Committee chairman, has stated: This is not the first time we have visited Jordan. We have visited it several times. We have always found clear understanding and received moral support from Jordan.

Sabbe, who is now visiting Jordan as part of a tour of a number of Arab countries, also said: We are looking forward to our meeting with King Husayn and Jordanian officials to brief them on the latest developments in the Eritrean revolution and to hold talks to explore the possibilities of obtaining Jordanian assistance for the Eritrean revolution in the fields of education and culture and of obtaining medicines and help in training Eritrean cadres in health and various technical fields.

Answering a question on his assessment of the current position of the Eritrean revolution in terms of liberated areas and the military situation in general, Sabbe said:

Last year the Eritrean revolution scored bright victories after a 16-year struggle. For the first time, the three factions of the revolution, despite their differences, managed to liberate most of the eight Eritrean provincial capitals. Only the ports of Massawa and Assab on the Red Sea, Asmara and the town of Barentu in the western area remain under Ethiopian control. These towns, however, are encircled. Military operations are being carried out by Eritrean fighters, sometimes within towns and in their outskirts. Ethiopian forces have tried to break the siege. These towns are supplied from the air and by sea. Thus we can say that 95 percent of Eritrean territory is liberated.

Question: Does this mean you are on the threshold of independence?

Answer: The position of the Eritrean revolution today is such that it could declare immediate independence should the disagreements among the three factions be solved. Thus the liberation issue depends on national unity. Therefore, the popular liberation forces are concentrating their efforts on the issue of unity. We hope to be able to overcome this difficulty so as to not waste the present opportunity for independence that has come from the military victories scored by virtue of the courage and sacrifices made by the Eritrean people, whose martyrs now exceed 70,000, in addition to 400,000 refugees who fled to Sudan. We again call upon our brother leaders of the other two organizations to respond to reason and conscience and to end disagreements by means of a dialog so that we may avert the catastrophe of a civil war, which will prevent our national independence, which is now very close, and save Eritrea from becoming an arena of international struggle and civil war.

Question: What are the dimensions of foreign interference?

Answer: This interference has now become blatant and clear. It consists of the huge quantities of arms and troops of a foreign state. There is also Israeli interference. Israeli pilots are fighting on the side of Ethiopians, staging air raids on Eritrean towns and causing heavy damage to liberated areas. That is why the Eritrean revolution urgently needs, in addition to national unity, heavy arms, especially antiaircraft missiles, to protect liberated towns. While we lack heavy arms, sophisticated arms are pouring into Ethiopia. In view of this complicated international situation, we call upon the Arab countries who have direct interests in Eritrea's independence to give as much material and moral aid to the Eritrean revolution as they can.

Question: You said the announcement of independence depends on the unity of the three factions of the revolution and you affirmed that 95 percent of the territory is liberated and that it is still too difficult to unify these three factions. How could independence then be announced and is there any intention to form an Eritrean government and when?

Answer: The popular liberation forces have called for the formation of a provisional government of representatives of the three factions. They also called for the use of one of the liberated towns as a capital and for the unification of the three factions within a year. But this call did not meet any response from the other two factions. A single front cannot announce independence because this would inevitably spark off a civil war similar to the Angolan civil war.

Question: How do you view the Ethiopian-Somali conflict in the Horn of Africa and do you consider it a conflict between East and West?

Answer: This conflict has a historical and nationalist background that dates back more than 500 years. The big powers, however, are exploiting the dispute between the Amahric and Somali nationalities to impose their influence on the area.

Further JNA Interview

JN011600Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 1 Feb 78 JN

[Excerpts] Amman, 1 February--Osman Saleh Sabbe, chairman of the Central Council of the Eritrean Liberation Front has lauded Jordan's support for the Eritrean revolution. Sabbe said: Jordan gave us material aid as a preliminary support at the beginning of our revolution in 1961 when we visited Jordan. Jordan, where we had the pleasure of meeting with His Majesty King Husayn, was the second Arab state we visited.

In an interview with JNA, Sabbe said that the Eritrean revolution is confident of its ability to achieve freedom for Eritrea and to declare its independence. This should prompt all Arab brethren and friends as well as supporters of freedom to give further assistance to and render further support for our just cause.

Speaking about Arab support for the Eritrean revolution, Sabbe said: We are asking all the Arab states to give programmed aid to the Eritrean revolution commensurate with the number of incidents currently taking place in the area, particularly when we know that the Soviet Union last year gave Ethiopia about $1 billion worth of arms and funds.

However, what the Arab states in turn gave to Eritrea is nothing compared to this, since total Arab financial aid to Eritrea in 1977 was not more than $12 million. The same thing applies to arms, most of which are light arms, not over 10,000 pieces, at a time when Ethiopia received more than 300,000 pieces from the Soviet Union and Israel.

The demands of the Eritrean revolution in 1977 were not big. We submitted an application to the Arab League to allocate annually a sum of about $30 million for the Eritrean revolution and to arm 20,000 fighters, provided that the armament includes relatively heavy arms such as antiaircraft guns.

However, with due thanks to the states which have been giving us aid, we believe that the interests of the Arab states dictate that they give the Eritrean revolution much more aid. Otherwise, the consequences of the delay of Arab support will not be restricted to Eritrea or the Horn of Africa area only but will go beyond that to include the whole Arab area, particularly the Arab oil regions which are a target of the struggle.

Speaking about foreign intervention in Eritrea, Sabbe said: The Soviet Union has strongly interfered to support the Ethiopian regime by supplying it with arms. It has also introduced Cuban forces and GDR experts to strengthen the Ethiopian Marxist regime and achieve its strategic interests in dominating the important outlets of the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa in order to cordon off the oil-rich areas in the Middle East so that the Soviet Union might obtain its share of oil in the 1980's. Reports affirm that the Soviet Union and the socialist states will be in need of oil in the mid-1980's.

COUNTEROFFENSIVE IN OGADEN REPORTEDLY LAUNCHED

PA021318Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1311 GMT 2 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 Feb (AFP)--A reliable source reported here today that Ethiopian forces have launched an important counteroffensive in Ogaden to recover territory occupied by the Somali Army. The Somali forces retreated and the cities of Fedis, Babile, Bidisimo and Koreko are now in the hands of Ethiopian troops. This opens the route to Jijiga, taken by the Somalis last September, the source added. The same source denied that Harrar was taken by the Somalis although the source did admit that important fighting occurred there in the past 2 weeks.

KENYA

NAIROBI VIEWS NEED TO IMPROVE INTERNAL SECURITY

LD012051Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Security for human life and property is an important requirement for any country that is aspiring for progress, and more so for a young developing country like Kenya. Without security, the freedoms that are entrenched in a constitution, such as freedom of worship, freedom of expression, freedom of movement and freedom of association cannot be meaningful. Besides protecting these freedoms, security also insures that wananchi can fearlessly engage in development activities aimed at improving the social economic conditions. It also contributes significantly to a country's political stability which is in turn a requisite for general development.

Political stability and security largely account for the rapid progress Kenyans have made in the past 14 years of independence. But Kenya's progress, dramatic as it is, has not been without its share of hitches. Among them have been a few elements whose activities have tended to undermine the spirit of development which characterizes the Kenya of today. Such elements include people who have habitually engaged in antisocial behavior such as thuggery and robbery. There have been isolated cases of organized thuggery in some parts of this country where youngsters have terrorized law-abiding citizens. For instance, the administration in Kisil District had to sternly warn youngsters calling themselves (kebago) against harassing residents in the area. Similar warnings have been given by the administration in other parts of the republic recently.

Had it not been for the vigilance which our law enforcement institutions have maintained, there would have been more instances of lawlessness, particularly related to robbery with violence. For instance, in the past 13 months 16 armed robbers lost their lives in confrontation with the police. Many more have been arrested and either sentenced to death or imprisoned for their crime.

We hail the good work done by the police to combat crime and to create an atmosphere that is conducive to peaceful coexistence and the smooth administration of the country. This has encouraged investors to stake their resources in our economy, thereby stimulating the expansion of our industrial and commercial sectors. For instance, gross investment rose from 3.2 billion shillings in 1972 to 5.5 billion shillings in 1976--a rise which is attributable to the prevailing peace and stability in Kenya.

The tourist industry is another success story of Kenya's economy. Between 1975 and 1976 there was a 12 percent increase in the number of tourists coming to this country, who spent 82 million shillings in 1976. This was 23 percent more than the amount spent in the previous year. Tourism, therefore, has continued to feature prominently as a source of foreign exchange and a major employer in this country.

But tourism is an economic activity which is highly sensitive to instability. Acts of hooliganism and crime, however isolated they may be, can easily upset the flow of tourists, because no tourist will choose to visit a country where their lives and possessions are threatened.

This is also true for the whole spectrum of the public and private institutions involved in the smooth running of the state. In order for them to function effectively there is need for stability that will facilitate proper planning and implementation of policies which have a bearing on the welfare of the people.

The police have successfully mounted a crackdown on all forms of crime in an effort to protect property and human life and to consolidate peace and stability in this country. But the efforts of the police alone cannot insure the eradication of crime. Private individuals and organizations can positively supplement these efforts by cooperating with the police and other government agencies. Any success in this direction will not only enhance the good image of Kenya but will also boost our general development. This is the way it is.

SOMALIA

FOREIGN MINISTRY ASSAILS MENGISTU'S TYRANNY

LD011552Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Here is now a statement made by the Foreign Office of the SDR today:

Statement by Foreign Ministry:

In his address on Monday, the Ethiopian ruler, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, went over familiar ground in his on-going search for a convenient scapegoat upon which to lay blame for Ethiopia's current ills and the constant turmoil there resulting from the bankrupt policies of previous regimes and that of the present one in particular.

Internally, the upheavals, instability and terror throughout Ethiopia is a direct result of the inhumane and oppressive policies of Mengistu and the militant opposition of the Ethiopian masses to his tyrannical rule. This (?solitary) position signifies mass rejection of the policies of capitulation to superpower domination and recolonization of Ethiopia. The bloodletting policies of the present regime has totally alienated them against the people who naturally have resorted to arms as the only means to rid themselves of an unpopular and cruelly tyrannical regime.

The periodic appeals of Mengistu for national unity and desperate calls for support of the masses for his reign of terror and unjust wars should be seen in this light. His (Machiavellian) rise to power has been attended by a parallel and dangerous aggravation of tension in the Horn of Africa. Having been deprived of a popular powerbase inside the country, he has increasingly resorted to reliance on outside forces in the solution of Ethiopia's internal and external problems.

The dangerous escalation of the western Somali and Eritrean war of liberation are a direct outcome of the gross interference of foreign powers. Prior to the advent of the present regime and the subsequent introduction into the area of huge Soviet arms buildup and foreign troops, the western Somali and Eritrean issues have been contained within the confines of a limited regional conflict. The possibilities existed then for peaceful resolution to these issues through negotiation bilaterally or within the framework of the OAU and other international organs. The internationalization of the problem has all the [word indistinct] to exasperate the situation and limit the chances of peace.

The Ethiopian leadership cannot hope to gain international approval for the abuse of power and gross violations by human rights under the guise of repelling alleged aggression by Somalia.

In spite of aggression and constant provocations, through patience and self restraint, Somalia has so far avoided direct military involvement in the current conflict. The Somali Government, however, in defense of the charters and principles of the UN and the OAU, has made no secret of its militant solidarity with and support for the freedom fighters in western Somalia, in Eritrea and elsewhere in their struggle for the realization of their legitimate national aspirations. No amount of mendacity, distortion of fact or cheap sloganeering will change the facts of history, which clearly attest to the colonial acquisition of Ethiopia of alien territories and peoples in collusion with European colonial powers.

In this 20th century, when the principle of self-determination of peoples has finally been recognized as a universal principle commanding superior persuasion over considerations for claim to sovereignty over territory and people, it is unfortunate that Ethiopia should continue to persist in its old colonial mentality, mindless to all the suffering and misery it entails. Now that even the most intransigent of European colonial powers have been forced to respond to the compelling arguments of decolonization, they no longer share a common status or interest with colonialist Ethiopia in this regard. It is not surprising, therefore, that the latter should consider the changed attitudes of the former as an act of abandonment and hostility against her.

The Arab world, Asian countries, Europe and America are victims of the Ethiopian regime's (?rage) and are accused of being partners in an imperialist conspiracy to destroy that regime. In particular, the attempt to discredit Arab countries and present them as Africa's enemies is a highly disagreeable effort which is deliberately calculated to undermine Afro-Arab cooperation. The hand of a third party, namely the Soviet Union, which is well known for their active opposition to all efforts at Arab and African unity and to whom Afro-Arab cooperation is an anathema, can be discerned behind the thin Ethiopian (?mask).

It is true that Somalia had in the past particularly close relations with the Soviet Union. This relationship was terminated soon after it became abundantly clear that it would not be based on mutual respect and sovereign equality. Somalia could not under such circumstances allow itself to be used as a Soviet tool willingly [words indistinct] the supreme interest of Africa, Arab and other friendly peoples. After having failed to impose their will upon Somalia, they have now moved to Ethiopia in full force and are effectively using that country as a base for expansion and control over the whole region and the surrounding areas.

The Ethiopian leader in his address allows himself the indulgence of wild speculation of a Western and Arab military support for Somalia. His pronouncement in this respect can only be said to be the product of fertile imagination. The whole world knows that for a considerable period of time and in spite of the great danger to which Somalia is currently exposed, no Western or Arab country has shown its willingness to provide Somalia with the arms necessary for its self-defense.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union continues its huge military build up of both arms and men in Ethiopia on a scale and magnitude far beyond the defensive requirements of that country. The danger which such interference constitutes for peace in the Horn of Africa, the continent of Africa, the neighboring strategic areas and indeed for the whole world is causing deep concern and alarm among the international community.

The recognition is fast growing that this huge transfer of sophisticated weapons into the region and the direct involvement of troops from Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America have broader implications of a more expansive and lethal form of intervention well beyond the limits of the confines of the present conflict.

If this address constitutes the response of the Ethiopian leadership to the international call for peace negotiations to the problem, clearly it is a negative one reaffirming Ethiopia's intransigence and rejection of all peaceful initiatives to end the conflict and arrest the dangerous momentum towards a general conflagration--an attitude encouraged by its mentor and provider, the Soviet Union, which in pursuit of its hegemonistic ambitions does not desire peace and tranquillity in the region.

Mengistu will be gravely mistaken to be misled by the promises of victory over the liberation forces through superiority of arms. The liberation process, which has now reached a high level of revolutionary struggle, is irreversible. History has repeatedly shown that neither weapons superiority nor foreign mercenary troops can prevent the certain eventuality of conclusive victory for the colonized and oppressed peoples, however arduous and protracted the struggle may be.

The present colonial adventurists should draw their conclusion from the liberation struggle of the recent past in Asia, Africa and elsewhere where the iron will of the people, the unwavering determination and perseverence has in the final analysis proven to be a more powerful weapon, far more superior to the huge military arsenal and men of the colonizers. Under false guarantees of victory, the Soviet Union is driving Ethiopia into a disastrous war with Somalia.

The frequent air raids by Soviet and Cuban pilots against the territory of the SDR, the latest being against the town of Borama only yesterday, and the conclusive proof of Cuban-organized mercenary involvement evidenced by the capture of Orlando Carlos are a prelude to the impending all-out invasion against Somalia with Soviet instigation and backing.

Should this aggression be allowed to materialize and the Soviet Union given the opportunity to punish Somalia for rejecting Soviet domination and challenging their nefarious superpower ambitions in the region, the independence and sovereignty of all Third World countries and the vital interests of the Arab and Western worlds will be at the mercy of Soviet power.

MOGADISCIO REPORTS BOMBING OF TOWN, CASUALTIES

LD011722Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Swahili 1530 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Mogadiscio--Reports from the northwestern province say two military aircraft of the Addis Ababa regime's air force bombed Borama town at 1600 yesterday, killing one person and injuring 14 others. Moreover, it is reported that in the village of (Harigrewa) [passage indistinct].

More Raids Reported

LD011822Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] A SONNA correspondent reporting from the northwestern province of the Somali Democratic Republic has confirmed that two military aircraft of the Abyssinian air force raided the town of Borama at 1600 yesterday, killing one person and injuring 14 others.

The correspondent added that on the same day three Abyssinian military aircraft raided the village of (Kaat), wounding two men--Isa Hasan and Ibrahim Ali. The correspondent went on to say (Kaat) then suffered another raid at 1700 on the same day, carried out by three aircraft--a MIG-21, a MIG-23 and an F-5.

MOGADISCIO REPORTS RECEIVING U.S. FOOD AID

LD011600Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Somali Democratic Republic yesterday received the first delivery of food, totalling 10,305 tons from the USA under a bilateral agreement signed on 18 December last year. The food was brought to Mogadiscio yesterday by a U.S. ship. The general manager of the agen y for resettled communities, Challe Ahmad Jama Abdulle, received the food delivery from the charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy in Mogadiscio, Mr John R. Vought.

TANZANIA

SAM NUJOMA HOLDS TALKS WITH PRESIDENT NYERERE

LD312058Y Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 31 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Summary] SWAPO President Sam Nujoma today held talks with President Nyerere on the current state of the Namibian liberation struggle and next month's New York meeting on the issue of Namibian independence.

Nujoma later returned to Dar es Salaam.

Scorns Vorster's Pledge

LD011250Y Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--SWAPO has stressed that the country's independence will not come from racist John Vorster but from the people of Namibia themselves, who are waging a liberation war in the colony.

The SWAPO president, Ndugu Sam Nujoma, said the liberation of Namibia was in the hands of the nationalists, not of the racist regime. The SWAPO president was commenting on reports which quoted racist John Vorster as saying that Namibia will be independent this year. According to the report, racist Vorster insisted that he would not hand his bogus independence over to Ndugu Nujoma and his party, SWAPO.

Ndugu Nujoma, who was speaking in Dar es Salaam after his return to the country yesterday, said SWAPO did not give any weight to Vorster's statement, which favoured his fellow racists.

On this month's meeting in New York between representatives of the five Western countries, the SWAPO president said he would attend in order to explain his party's stand on the independence of Namibia.

Ndugu Nujoma met president Nyerere in Butima yesterday and briefed him on political developments in Namibia as well as on the liberation war. He leaves for Lusaka today.

NUJOMA, HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA DEPART

LD011252Y Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--SWAPO has said it will never be duped into dropping the armed struggle in talks later this month with five Western members of the Security Council. Ndugu Sam Nujoma, president of the organization, said today that in the talks on Namibia in New York SWAPO will only discuss with the Western negotiators technical issues leading to the independence of the colony. Ndugu Nujoma told newsmen before leaving Dar es Salaam this morning that SWAPO will demand a complete withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia as a condition for holding general elections there. Ndugu Nujoma, who was in the country to brief the president on latest developments of the armed struggle in Namibia, has gone to Lusaka.

Hungary has reiterated that it will continue to support liberation movements in southern Africa. Ndugu Frigyes Puja, Hungarian foreign minister, said his visit to Tanzania has enabled him to learn much about liberation and that his country will give the necessary assistance to the liberation movements. Ndugu Puja, who arrived in Tanzania last week, hailed the bilateral relations between Tanzania and Hungary in economic and political fields. He said a joint commission between the two countries is to be established to explore further areas of cooperation. Ndugu Puja was speaking at Dar es Salaam International Airport before he left for home. He was seen off by the foreign minister, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, and other government officials.

STEAMER SERVICES TALKS 'ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE'

LD011400Y Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Kisumu--The Kisumu talks on the resumption of steamer services on Lake Victoria are on the verge of collapse as a result of Kenya's stand that the three ships she has held for so long should not be based in Mwanza.

The head of the Tanzanian delegation to the talks, Ndugu (Makoi), said yesterday that Kenya was insisting on a condition that was unacceptable to Tanzania. He said the second clause of the nine-point agreement concluded in Mombasa last year clearly laid down that all three ships should be based in Mwanza.

Ndugu (Makoi) said that if Kenya continued its unreasonable stand, the Tanzanian delegation would have no option but to return home.

CHOLERA-AFFLICTED REGIONS TO MISS PARTY DAY

LD281956Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 28 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam--Chama Cha Mapinduzi--CCM--has directed that all the eight regions in mainland Tanzania which have been affected by (?elter) Cholera will not celebrate the first anniversary of CCM.

The affected regions are Iringa, Lindi, Mtwara, Morogoro, Coast, Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Tanga. Residents of those regions have been urged to observe strictly the quarantine imposed in the regions. The regions which have not been affected by the disease are Arusha, West Lake, Kigoma, Mara, Rukwa, Mbeya, Rovuma, Shingida, Dodoma, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Tabora. Celebrations on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba will continue as scheduled.

Celebrations planned to be held in Dodoma at the national level will also go on as arranged on condition that people from outside Dodoma region will not be allowed to go to Dodoma. In this respect, all members of the CCM Central Committee, regional chairmen of the party, cabinet ministers and foreign diplomats resident in Dar es Salaam will not be allowed to go to Dodoma for the celebrations.

UGANDA

POLICE, STATE RESEARCH BUREAU TO BE INVESTIGATED

LD312046Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] President Amin has urged all Ugandans to work very hard to build the economy of the country and asked government officials to control public funds to insure successful implementation of the action program and giving better services to the masses. Dr Amin, who was addressing ministers, permanent secretaries, heads of parastatal bodies, general managers, planning officers, governors, ambassadors and other high-ranking government and security officials at the Uganda international conference center, also announced the award of 4,000 republic medals to a cross section of the people in the country, including security staff.

President Amin noted with concern that there is a problem of transport and lack of accomodation within the police force and promised that these problems would be solved to enable the police to carry out their duties. He said that certain crimes are on the increase because the police does not have transport to investigate them. He said that he is aware that policemen are involved in committing certain crimes. He said investigations will be carried out and the offenders would be disciplined.

President Amin discouraged the practice of the government to provide the commanding officers with luxurious Mercedes Benz cars, because, besides being expensive to the government, they do not serve them properly in the execution of their duties. He directed that all Mercedes Benz for commanding officers be sold to the public and the money from them be used to purchase smaller and cheaper cars which can do better in alleviating the transport problems. In place of Benz cars, commanding officers will be provided with land rovers. Ministries must pay their electricity, water and telephone bills--procedures for promotions. [as heard]

President Amin advised the public to cooperate with the security staff to find ways of stopping the smuggling of goods, especially coffee and cotton, outside the country. He said that the government on its part has done a lot and the situation is much better than before. Many people, including security staff who have been involved in the practice, are behind bars and many more will be arrested.

The president advised security staff to be helpful to the public instead of taking away their property by force. He disclosed that the state research bureau has been reshuffled and bad elements dismissed. The work of state research staff is to find problems in the ministries and advise ministers accordingly. He also told the officers that members of the presidential striking force are very disciplined and are very helpful to the public.

COMMENTARY VIEWS MALTA TALKS AS WASTE OF TIME

LD012000Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1615 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Anglo-American peace talks on Rhodesia, which are going on between the major Western powers and the joint leaders of the Patriotic Front, have aroused great controversy on the Continent of Africa. The majority of African leaders do not seem to see the (?logicality) on the Malta. They consider them a waste of time and a maneuver calculated to delay the majority rule that the African people have been calling for years.

Surprisingly, their views conducted simultaneously with those of Ian Smith in which Smith is appealing to the moderate Africans to give the whites a chance to continue ruling the Africans of Rhodesia. Chief Jeremiah Chirau is an employee of the Smith regime who gets his monthly salary from implementing the wishes of Ian Smith against the black people of Zimbabwe. It is Smith who allowed him as a senator to form a puppet political party aimed at (?strafing) the efforts of the true black nationalists to gain true independence for their people. We definitely do not understand how such a man can pretend to be talking to his master about independence, and yet as far as he is concerned he is independent along with his master--Ian Smith.

There is nothing that Britain and America do not know concerning the question of Rhodesia. They know thoroughly well that Rhodesia is a British colony which houses black nationalists and white settlers.

The settlers, in defiance of the British crown, went out of their way politically and declared their own independence unilaterally in November 1965. Since then they have tended to systematically make the aspirations of the African hopeless by formulating laws that make them look like mere visitors in their country's majority by their own. [as heard] Those who have tried to show their political maturity by exercising their internationally recognized rights of talking or freedom of speech have been either imprisoned or forced to flee the country and live outside Rhodesia. Britain knows this thoroughly well.

What Africa and the rest of the world expected from Britain was not aimless and endless talks that simply served to delay the very purpose for which they are being held. Africa expected Britain to send a military force to maintain peace and security in Rhodesia then organize free and fair elections based on one-man, one-vote. The political party that comes out with the largest number of parliamentarians would then be asked to form the government that would go to Britain or elsewhere to work out an acceptable constitution for the country. Anything less than this, to most of us, is a waste of time and a maneuver calculated to simply delay the independence in the country.

The Malta talks are less than this formula and, therefore, they are a waste of time on the side of the black African. We therefore appeal to all peace-loving countries of the world, particularly the Eastern bloc, to continue assisting our brothers and sisters in Zimbabwe to fight the Ian Smith illegal regime to its logical defeat.

KAMPALA WANTS STRONGER RELATIONS WITH KENYA

LD311808Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 31 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Today we comment on the symbols of good neighbors.

From time immemorial people in the two East African countries that are now Uganda and Kenya have enjoyed the best of relations, and these were greatly strengthened by the existence of [words indistinct] bind the people more closely. Our historical ties, accompanied by a favorable geographical position which encouraged interdependence, was indeed so strong that the British administration administered the two more or less like a single entity until, after the World War II, when Tanzania, then known as Tanganyika, was added to them. [as heard]

It goes without saying that obstacles often cropped up which introduced strains that tested the strength of this cohesion, sometimes exploding into tribal wars and conflicts, but the lessons to be drawn from our ancestors is that they somehow always managed to put aside their differences and make harmony and cooperation to prevail over and above all the factors hostile to this traditional harmony in the long run.

The visit of Mr Peter Kenyatta to Uganda should, therefore, be seen in this context as a serious move to keep the Ugandan-Kenyan relationship floating at all-time high, which is the only way to ensure that they do not hit new lows.

Although the contents of the special message brought by Mr Peter Kenyatta from his father, Mzee, to his Ugandan brother, Marshal Amin, were not disclosed, it would be more than just a surprise if its contents were not to be the best. And the initial expressions of readiness and determination to bind the two countries into a greater cooperation, as they were articulated by Marshal Amin when Mr Kenyatta called on him on Tuesday and the assurances from Mzee Jomo Kenyatta to work for the continued existence of friendly relations between the two countries, as his son disclosed, would be a most welcome development if these declarations of intent were to be effected without any undue hesitation.

It is everyone's desire to see the traditional ties which our people have always enjoyed strengthened beyond any previous levels in history, so that we do not undo the structures that were left by our ancestors, instead build and improve upon them.

Such contacts as the current visit by Mr Kenyatta to Uganda would greatly facilitate the rapid strengthening of ties and it is our firm conviction that regular meetings between our two leaders would wipe out any misunderstandings that may crop up and chart the course for greater cohesion in working for our common destiny, as the two countries are inextricably bound together.

KENYA GIVEN CUSTODY OF SMUGGLERS AT BORDER POST

LD011302Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] The seven Kenyans who were on Monday pardoned by Life President Amin for smuggling have been handed over to the Kenyan authorities at Malaba customs station on Kenya-Uganda border. Four of the smugglers were involved in smuggling Uganda coffee, while the others were involved in smuggling of motor board engines. They were handed over by (Kasarie), deputy commissioner of Bukedi.

They were received on behalf of the Government of Kenya by the deputy provincial commissioner of the western province, Kakamega, Mr Okech, and the district commissioner of Bungoma District, (Kororei).

Mr (Kasarie) said that Uganda will always maintain the good relationship and cooperation with her neighboring states and nationals. He assured the Kenya Government that her nationals were free to come, trade and live with Ugandans through proper channels.

On behalf of the Government of Kenya, Mr. Okech expressed the joy for the good hospitality that the Uganda Government has always accorded to Kenya nationals living in Uganda. He paid tribute to President Amin and his government for all that is being done to maintain and even strengthen further the good understanding and cooperation with the Kenya Government. He thanked the government for handing back to Kenya the Kenyan nationals.

Later the Kenyan officials held a party in honor of the Uganda Government officers at Malaba Safari Restaurant.

CHAD

AFP REPORTS MERCENARIES FLYING BOMBERS IN NORTH

TA011953Y Paris AFP in English 1854 GMT 1 Feb 78 TA

[Text] Paris, Feb 1 (AFP)--Mercenary pilots were today flying AD-4 Skyraider fighter-bombers to relieve the administrative capital of northern Chad, Faya-Largeau, from rebel attacks, informed sources said here.

The sources said that the pilots were not French Cooperation Ministry crews, three of whom disappeared when their plane was shot down by rebels near Faya-Largeau on Sunday. The pilots were civilians on individual contract to the government of General Felix Malloum, they said.

Meanwhile, in Niamey, capital of neighbouring Niger, President Seyni Kountche today announced that the foreign ministers of Chad and Libya would meet next week to discuss their border dispute.

Chad has accused Libya of occupying part of its territory and of aiding the FROLINAT liberation front, which occupied large parts of the northern Tibesti uplands.

Fighting was believed continuing today in Faya-Largeau, where FROLINAT yesterday said its forces destroyed two government Soviet-made armoured vehicles.

French Cooperation Ministry sources today said air force officers had gone to Chad to assess the progress in the search for the missing plane, a DC-3 Dakota.

It is thought to have been downed by rebel missiles.

The CHAD NEWS AGENCY meanwhile today quoted Interior Minister Kotiga Guerina as appealing to traditional chiefs to "keep permanent touch with the people, in view of the prevailing situation of insecurity and mistrust."

CONGO

LABOR PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ALGERIA

LD3121127 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1215 GMT 31 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] A delegation from the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] led by Comrade Nicolas Okongo, member of the Party Military Committee and head of general political direction in the National Peoples Army, and also including Comrade Dieudonne Itwa, member of the Central Committee and head of the department of the foreign relations of the PCT, left Brazzaville this morning at 0800 on a party mission to the Algerian Peoples Democratic Republic.

ANGOLA

FNLA SAYS CUBAN SOLDIERS STAGE REBELLION

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jan 78 p 10

[Text] Cuban soldiers at an isolated port in northern Angola rebelled and began to pillage and rape women in the area. This incident occurred about one month ago. The National Front for the Liberation of Angola [FNLA]--the movement which is fighting Agostinho Neto's government--released a report in Lisbon on 24 January 1978 which attributes the rebellion to the poor morale of Cuban forces after the failure of an offensive they launched last year against guerrillas fighting the Angolan government. After the defeat, according to the FNLA, the Angolan Air Force used napalm bombs against villages which supported guerrillas.

According to the report, the FNLA learned about the rebellion from civilians who fled into the forest when government forces came to the region to put down the garrison in rebellion. Heavy fighting took place before the revolt was suppressed. The FNLA stated that 17 Cuban soldiers died and another 35 were wounded. Many civilians were killed and 26 women--among them, an 11-year-old girl--were hospitalized after being raped by Cubans.

The failure of the offensive in late December 1977, said the FNLA, led the Angolan government to order its Air Force to use napalm bombs [to reduce to] rubble the villages which supported the guerrilla movement. In one of these attacks, three MIG-21 planes killed 37 and wounded 57 in a village where the FNLA flag was flying.

The report released in Lisbon stated that the Cuban forces were not able to gain ground in the offensive and were now immobilized and surrounded while attempting to protect plantations.

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMENTARY ASSESSES MALTA TALKS ON RHODESIA

LD011920Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] One more session of talks on the future of Zimbabwe ended in Malta today. During this session the British foreign secretary, David Owen, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, Andrew Young, and Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, the two leaders of the Patriotic Front, attempted to reactivate the talks on the Anglo-American plans. These talks have been practically suspended since Field Marshal Lord Carver, the commissioner designate for Rhodesia, met the leaders of the Patriotic Front in Dar es Salaam in October last year. At this meeting it was clear that if the Anglo-American plan had been accepted as a base for negotiations, there would have been, as indeed there still is, much to discuss inasmuch as some aspects of the plan--some essential ones--remain unresolved.

For example, the Anglo-American plan foresees the presence of UN troops during a probable transitional government. However, the question is more complicated than it may appear at first glance. There is the need to ask: What is the role of these forces? Who will control them? What will they do? From these three questions we can see that it is not sufficient to ask whether the presence of UN troops during a transitional period in Zimbabwe is accepted or not.

Another question concerns the powers that the plan would bestow on the British commissioner during the period of the transitional government. The frontline states have shown themselves opposed to these powers, and yesterday one of the Patriotic Front leaders said that England intends to institute a military dictatorship during the period of the transitional government. The Patriotic Front presented as a counterproposal a project similar to that which was used in Mozambique during the period of the transitional government.

The role of the puppets--Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau--also remains confused. Reports from Malta this afternoon state that England is insisting on the inclusion of these three individuals in a transitional government. The Patriotic Front has insisted that, inasmuch as a state of war exists in Zimbabwe, any agreement should only include the belligerents--the Patriotic Front, England as the colonial power and Ian Smith. These are the fundamental aspects still to be resolved in general terms, although there are certainly other problems.

Yesterday David Owen said that after the Malta meeting a period of reflection on the proposals and counterproposals presented would necessarily follow. This afternoon's press conference has certainly supplied details of the concrete results of the Malta conference.

We wait, therefore, in the certainty that other conferences will necessarily follow, and also in the certainty that if the Anglo-American plans should fail, the liberation war which gave rise to them will of necessity continue.

Voice of Zimbabwe Report

LD012124Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Malta conference to resolve the issue of ?Zimbabwe independence entered its last day today. In today's session David Owen, Britain's foreign secretary, is reported to have presented a document in reply to the Patriotic Front's document (?issued) by the Anglo-American team before yesterday's session.

The MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Malta says that the contents of Owen's document define the Anglo-American team's position regarding the dismantling of the present terrorist Rhodesian Army and other preindependence constitutional arrangements, including a UN peace-keeping force during the period of transition to independence. The correspondent [words indistinct]. No details have been given.

According to the Voice of Zimbabwe correspondent who is also in Malta, the Patriotic Front has maintained that independence for Zimbabwe is a nonnegotiable right, and what is negotiable is the bringing about of independence. He says that the Patriotic Front is still committed to free and fair democratic elections.

The Patriotic Front has also restated that the dispute in Zimbabwe is between the two warring parties--the Patriotic Front, representing the struggling people of Zimbabwe and the British Government as the colonial power.

Other reports reaching here say that the Patriotic Front has also refused to accept the [word indistinct] role Carver is to play during the transitional period. The reports said that there are a few similarities between the views of the Patriotic Front and the Anglo-American team as regards the role of the United Nations in the transitional period.

AFP: Agreement on Council

TA011645Y Paris AFP in English 1626 GMT 1 Feb 78 TA

[Text] Rabat, near Valetta, Malta, Feb 1 (AFP)--Rhodesian guerrilla leaders and Britain and the U.S. have agreed on the need to set up a governing council in the rebel colony during the transitional period to independence, the nationalists announced here today. Speaking at a press conference, Patriotic Front co-leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe said British Foreign Secretary David Owen and U.S. Envoy to the United Nations Andrew Young had agreed to the front's proposal for such a governing council. The press conference closed the three days of negotiations here with the front leaders, whose guerrilla war has forced Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith to accept the idea of black majority rule for Rhodesia. But Mr Smith is reportedly on the point of reaching his own settlement with three Rhodesia-based nationalist leaders.

Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe said that there had been no agreement on the composition and the role of the governing council and on the powers of Britain's commissioner designate for Rhodesia, Lord Carver. "Discussions on the powers of the council and the powers of the resident commissioner remained inconclusive," the front leaders said. But they said that talks on this issue would continue, and added that the negotiations here were "conducted in an atmosphere of seriousness." The front leaders said that both parties had agreed that the "transitional period is crucial" and also agreed on a [word indistinct] role in the pre-independence process. They said that no date or place had been fixed for the next session of negotiations.

MAPUTO REPORTS SECRET BRITISH, FNLA MEETINGS

LD012102Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] John Davis, the secretary of foreign affairs of Britain's opposition party, the Conservatives, has held secret discussions with representatives of the Angolan reactionary puppet group of FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola]. FNLA is a Western-sponsored organization which is trying to subjugate the revolution of the people of Angola under the leadership of the MPLA.

According to some reliable sources in the British press, the meeting between John Davis and the FNLA was also attended by John Banks, the organizer of the recruitment of British mercenaries, and several conservative parliamentary members. The secret meeting coincides with an announcement a few days ago by a British Foreign Office official that a group of British mercenaries are due to leave London shortly. David Owen, Britain's foreign secretary, who is at present at a meeting with the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, has also (?confirmed) that British mercenaries are being recruited to fight [word indistinct] in southern Africa.

RHODESIA

MUZOREWA INTERVIEWED ON ATTITUDE TOWARD TALKS

LD012324Y London BBC Domestic Television Service in English 2100 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD

[Text] In Rhodesia the internal settlement talks made no headway today when they resumed with Bishop Muzorewa again taking part. He had boycotted Monday's session in protest against remarks made by one of the white ministers. Today, although he was back at the table, one nationalist source said later: We got nowhere at all. The bishop came back and dug in his heels at the same place.

A satellite report by John Humphrys on how the talks stand now:

[Humphrys] As he left for the talks, the bishop told me the settlement negotiations are back to square one after his walkout. I asked if agreement really is a long way off.

[Muzorewa--begin recording] I think that question should be asked to Mr Smith, because if he concedes to our demands it could be done today.

[Question] But if he does not?

[Answer] If he does not then it could mean some more weeks.

[Question] How would you describe your attitude at the moment? Are you yourself being stubborn or are you standing firm or what? How would you describe your attitude now?

[Answer] I am just standing as I have been, a straightforward Christian gentleman who wants to see his country free and who wants to see his country getting a settlement that would not only please the Africans but please everybody in the country and create peace. [end recording]

[Humphrys] That particular commodity, peace, seems someway off in Rhodesia at the moment. Even as the constitutional negotiations continue, security forces were trying to track down the killers of two mining company officials ambushed in one of the latest terrorist attacks, the closest ever to the capital city itself.

The men were employees of a company controlled by British magnate Tiny Rowlands, who has had close contacts with leading figures on the Rhodesian political scene. They were driving their station wagon containing a company payroll of 25,000 pounds from Salisbury toward a gold mine just outside the city when another company car traveling just in front of them broke down. They stopped to help but were waved on and minutes later were fired at. They crashed off the road through the wire fence. Apparently their killers followed, taking the money and getting away before security forces even knew what had happened. It was many hours later before their bodies were taken away in steel coffins.

It was a well-planned attack. This car carrying the two officials and a large amount of money travels this road regularly, and the shooting was particularly accurate. But what is most worrying from the security forces' point of view is that it was carried out in broad daylight at 1100 in the morning and within less than 15 minutes drive of the center of Salisbury.

HAWKINS: ARMY TO REVERT TO NORMAL RECRUITING

LD011032Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD/CA

[Text] The minister of defense, Mr Roger Hawkins, today issued the following statement: An energetic recruiting campaign to fill the vacancies in the white establishment of the regular army has succeeded beyond all expectations. This made it necessary to undertake a short period of consolidation, during which recruitment was confined mainly to specialists and those selected for special training courses. Following this consolidation the army is again in a position to undertake the normal recruitment of all applicants. This applies especially to those undergoing their national service or who are in the territorial force or reserves and wish to transfer to the regular force and measure up to the standards and requirements of the regular army. These standards are essential to maintain the degree of efficiency, leadership and example that have made the reputation of the army a first-class and tested service that any man of the right caliber would be proud to join.

MILITARY, CIVILIAN CASUALTIES SINCE 1972 REPORTED

LD011016Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD/CA

[Excerpt] Security forces killed 205 terrorists last month and lost 28 men who died in action.

The total security force losses in action since the terrorist war intensified in 1972 are 440. Over the same period, 3,896 terrorists have been killed, not including some 2,000 reported killed in raids on training camps in Mozambique; 1,580 civilians have been murdered by terrorists during the past 5 years, all but 138 of whom were blacks.

Seventeen white civilians were murdered by terrorists in January, including the killing of two employees of the Arcturus Mine yesterday. Mr Angus (Elmore Padness) and Mr Vivian Terrence (Marray-Baker) were murdered when their car was ambushed on the Arcturus road about 25 km from the center of Salisbury at 11 am. The ambush occurred while the two men were returning to the mine after collecting the company payroll of 25,000 dollars in Salisbury. The money was subsequently stolen by the terrorists responsible for the atrocity.

SOUTH AFRICA

DEFENSE MINISTER COMPLAINS OF FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

LD311824Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Jan 78 LD

[Text] The South African minister of defense, Mr P.W. Botha, says South Africa is experiencing unprecedented interference by the superpowers in her own affairs and this sort of interference has led to disaster in some of South Africa's neighboring countries.

Speaking in the House of Assembly during the debate on the censure motion introduced by the parliamentary opposition, Mr Botha said South Africa was high on the list of potential communist conquests, and experts on strategic matters agreed on this. Mr Botha said the Western countries had apparently lost their determination to fight communism and the West was not trying to out-Moscow Moscow.

Referring to demands for a system of one-man, one-vote in South Africa, Mr Botha said there was hardly a country in Africa with a universal franchise which could claim to provide an example of human dignity. South Africa had in fact done more to uphold human dignity than many other countries. Between (1962) and 1972 for example, South Africa had spent 486 million rand on the upliftment of black people within her borders. The United Nations had spent only 260 million rand on aid to underdeveloped countries in the same period.

The minister of justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, who took part in the same debate said he was considering ways of improving the lot of detainees in South Africa. One possibility was to have state-employed doctors visit detainees at regular intervals and another was to have visits by judges. There were practical problems involved, however. Mr Kruger also said that he had sent the records of the inquest into the death of Mr Steve Biko, who died in detention last year, to the attorney general, who would decide whether there should be a prosecution.

MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS HUMAN RIGHTS

LD012316Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The South African minister of bantu development and administration, Dr Connie Mulder, says his department is to introduce a 5-year development plan to overcome the points of friction and other questions regarding black people living outside their homelands. Speaking in parliament, he said a survey had shown that housing was the greatest issue among the blacks living outside their (?emerging) states. Other points at issue were salaries, social facilities, education and economic opportunities. Dr Mulder said the South African Government was in favor of the extension of human rights in the country. The government's standpoint was that this could be done within its policy of civil democracy. He said that certain Western countries had indicated that if South African could satisfy its black, colored and Indian populations, they would be prepared to reconsider the international attitude against her.

AMENDMENT BILL WILL PERMIT DUAL CITIZENSHIP

LD311912Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Jan 78 LD

[Text] For the first time ever, South Africa has agreed to award dual citizenship to inhabitants of certain countries in South Africa. An amendment bill published in Cape Town allows for dual citizenship for people living in countries which were formerly part of South Africa. This would be of particular advantage to citizens of these newly independent countries who are employed in South Africa because they will now be able to retain certain employment benefits.

ISRAELI AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON MUTUAL FRIENDSHIP

TA012119Y Paris AFP in English 2046 GMT 1 Feb 78 TA

[Text] Capetown, Feb 1 (AFP)--Israel is not seeking military help from South Africa, the Israeli ambassador here said today, four days before the start of a much-criticized visit by Israeli Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich.

Mr Ehrlich, the first member of the Israeli Government to visit South Africa, is expected to confere with Premier John Vorster and Finance Minister Owen Horwood in a three-day official visit starting next Tuesday after a 48-hour private stay here.

Ambassador Yizhaq Unna, dismissing criticism of the visit from other countries, said "South African-Israeli relations are the exclusive concern of the two governments and no one else. We do not need lessons on combatting racism. We have made clear to the South African Government our disagreement with the situation in this country.

"But," he went on, "while some of our friends have abandoned us at the smell of oil in 1973, South Africa has maintained its attitude."

Mr Unna said: "South Africa cannot give us any military help, but can help reinforce us economically. We don't have an abundance of friends and we value their attitude."

Mr Unna said the two finance ministers would take part in a meeting of the joint committee set up in April 1976 when Mr Vorster visited Israel.

The centre of discussions, he said, would be the increasing gap in South Africa's favour in trade links.

Other topics for discussion would be scientific and industrial cooperation, particularly in the fields of medicine and agriculture.

They would also raise the question of joint projects in steel production and disagreement between the two national airlines on the number of flights they carry out.

Observers here said the visit was important for both sides. South Africa faces growing demands for economic sanctions in the United Nations, while Israel is beginning to forge a large number of ties with this country.

PRETORIA REFUSES ENTRY TO TWO FRG JOURNALISTS

LD271830Y Hamburg DPA in German 1246 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--The South African authorities have refused to allow entry to two German journalists who wanted to accompany an SPD parliamentary delegation on its trip to southern Africa. The South African Embassy in Bonn, which today confirmed that the visa applications by the two correspondents from STERN and SPIEGEL had been refused, said the reason for the decision made by the authorities in Pretoria was that the journalists wanted to travel with the delegation at their own initiative. In addition, SPIEGEL had a correspondent in South Africa. A journalist from Second German Television, ZDF, who also wants to accompany the SPD deputies, has already arrived in South Africa.

The head of the SPD delegation, Deputy Juergen Schmude, said he regretted the South African decision. He had repeatedly made strong representations to the embassy in Bonn for the visas to be issued.

At the beginning of its 2-week trip to southern Africa, which begins this evening, the five-man delegation will first of all visit Zambia and Botswana. In South Africa the parliamentarians will be speaking to government representatives and also to representatives of the black majority. This weekend the CDU foreign affairs expert, Werner Marx, also starts a 16-day trip to South Africa, Namibia and Rhodesia.

NAMIBIAN OFFICIAL URGES SWAPO TO LAY DOWN ARMS

LD021000Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in South-West Africa, Mr Mudge, has invited the South-West African Peoples Organization, SWAPO, to lay down its arms and take part in an election in the territory. Speaking at Omungwelume in Ovambo, he said the territory did not belong to its political leaders but to the people themselves and they should be left in peace to elect their own leaders. South-West Africa did not want a government to be forced on the people.

SWAPO TO SUBMIT DOCUMENT TO WESTERN NATIONS

LD012320Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD

[Text] SWAPO has prepared a document on what it terms its demands for black rule in South-West Africa for presentation to the five Western foreign affairs ministers in New York this month. The SWAPO president, Mr Sam Nujoma, who will head a 10-man SWAPO delegation to New York, declined to reveal details of the document to be presented to the diplomats from France, West Germany, Britain, the United States and Canada.

NINE POLITICAL PARTIES FORMED IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

LD011841Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD

[Text] A spokesman for the administrator of South-West Africa has announced that a total of nine political parties and organizations have registered for the forthcoming free elections in the territory. They are the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Action Front for the Preservation of Turnhalle Principles, the Interessengemeinschaft, the Herstigte Nasionale Partei, the Christian Democratic Party and Young Pioneers Movement, the (?Freiheit) Party of Rehoboth, the Namibia Patriotic Coalition and a newly formed party which has not yet announced its name. Several of these parties have also registered for local elections in South-West Africa.

The spokesman said nominations were still open and organizations could still register themselves for the elections with the administrator general.

He said, however, that the election date would not be set until after the coming talks between the South African authorities and the five Western members of the Security Council.

UNITA OFFICIAL: ARMS NEEDED TO EXPEL CUBANS

LD012318Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD

[Text] A member of the Central Committee of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement in Angola, Mr (Jose Sekunda), says UNITA troops are fighting under extremely difficult conditions but the people of southern Angola are determined to get their freedom. Speaking during a visit to Windhoek, he said that if the UNITA movement had better weapons and more ammunition they would have been able to expel the Cubans from Angola some time ago. However, requests for more arms and ammunition to well-disposed countries had been in vain.

Refugee Aid Needed

LD011026Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD

[Text] An Angolan refugee and Central Committee member of the UNITA guerrilla movement in the South, Mr (J.V. Sekunda), has called on the world to help the Angolan refugees in South-West Africa. Speaking to newsmen in Windhoek, he said that the International Red Cross was no longer helping refugees because South-West Africa was not recognized by the United Nations.

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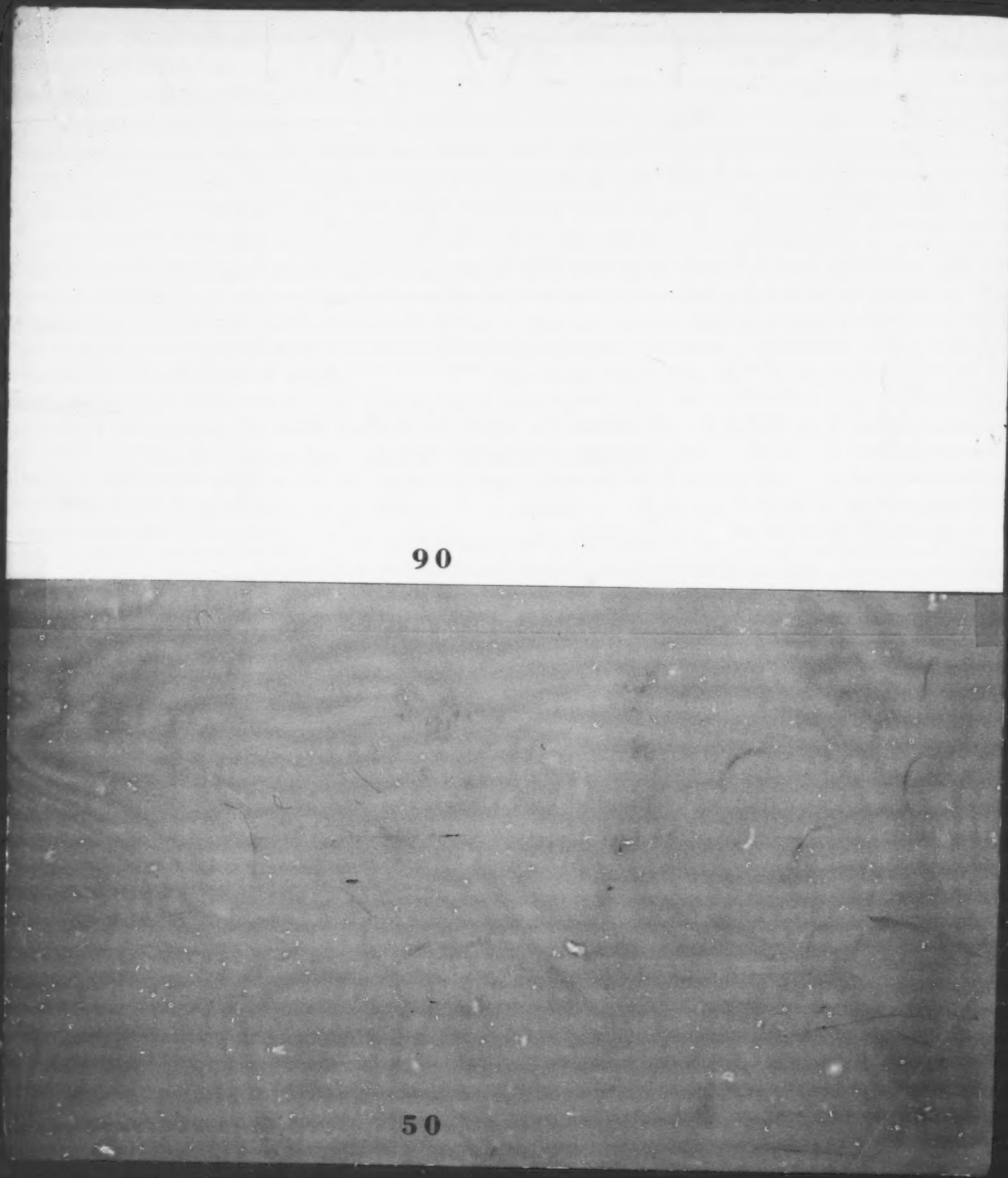
Springfield, Virginia 22151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